The Time Piece.

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Literary.

EXTRACT.

Further Extracts from Cooper's Reply to Burke's Invective

IN the ſyſtem of privileged orders, hereditary legiſlators and hereditary judges are made by diſqualifying them, in the firſt inſtance, from ever becoming what they are required to be: it is not ſurpriſing therefore that they are not in fact what they have no motive to become. If theſe orders are not required to *earn* their envied diſtinctions, if they have no concomitant *duties* to fulfill in conſideration of the privileges they enjoy, their inutility is manifeſt, and the queſtion is ſettled on this ground. If, on the contrary, they have ſuch duties to perform theſe orders are ſtill uſeleſs, for a commoner (as one of the people is contemptouſly termed in the proud language of Ariſtocracy) may be as equal to any office whatever, as another man who is called a duke or a lord; and the privileges thus granted in conſideration of ſervices to be rendered had evidently better be given when merit is aſcertained, than conceded in advance upon a bare poſſibility of their being deſerved. In the one caſe alſo the people are confined in their choice to a comparatively ſmall number of perſons, with little or no inducement to make the neceſſary attainments; while, in the other caſe, they have the range of the whole community, and the ſatisfaction of knowing that it is their own fault if they chooſe ill, and the conſolation that it is in their own power to rectify the miſchoice.

It would appear therefore that theſe hereditary diſtinctions are of no avail to any uſeful purpoſe in ſociety, even if the experiment of relinquiſhing them had not been fairly tried. But it has been tried, and the fact and the theory are completely of accord.

Moreover theſe privileged orders appear not merely uſeleſs, but to the general welfare of ſociety, to the morals of ſociety, to the peace, tranquility, and ſafety of ſociety, detrimental and even *dangerous*.

To the general welfare of ſociety they are detrimental, becauſe they form an aggregate of corporations diſtinct from the great maſs of the community, with intereſts ſeparate from, and frequently inconſiſtent with, thoſe of the community. It is the intereſt of *the people* to obtain the benefits of civil ſociety to *as great* an extent, at *as little* expence, and with *as few* circumſtances of artificial inferiority between beings naturally of the ſame claſs, as poſſible; It is the intereſt of *kings and nobles* to acquire *as much* diſtinction of rank, *as much* artificial ſuperiority over their fellow citizens, *as many* hereditary privileges for themſelves and their deſcendants, in ſhort *as much* power, *as much* honour, and *as much* emolument, with *as little* occaſion for talents or exertion, with *as little* expence of time and trouble as they can. And where is the man who can honeſtly ſay he would not be influenced by the ſame motives in the ſame ſituation? ſome kind of attention to the welfare of the people where it does not interfere with their own, they are of courſe compelled to pay; partly for the ſake of appearance, and partly becauſe the people are the neceſſary inſtruments of their riches and grandeur. This however is obviouſly but a ſecondary conſideration. Unluckily for the great bulk of mankind theſe privileged orders, having the power for the moſt part in their own hands, have generally ſucceeded too well in the purſuit of their primary object; while the people, having relinquiſhed the power not merely to perſons but to families, have relinquiſhed alſo the means of purſuing their own intereſts and of making the welfare of the community at large the ſole object (as it ought to be) of civil government.

Theſe orders are farther detrimental to the general welfare of the community, becauſe it frequently enſues from this hereditary monopoly of offices of truſt and importance, that they are filled by perſons who are unequal to the duties of them; and what is worſe, by perſons who are generally not removeable for negligence or incapacity; for they ſet up an *hereditary* claim to ſuch poſts, and they alſo form a part of a body who, like all other corporations, will have a fellow feeling for one of their own order, and will act under the common influence of an *eſprit de corps*.

Moreover theſe orders injure ſociety by the diſcouragement they offer to uſeful occupations. Nobility and men of large fortune, having the excluſive privilege of idleneſs and ſetting the faſhion of the times, their ſervile herd of imitators in all the inferior claſſes of ſociety are tempted like them to regard laborious induſtry as degrading; incompatible with *gentility* as well as *nobility*. Hence the proud and inſolent contempt ſo common toward the laborious inhabitants of thoſe countries where hereditary monarchs and nobles form (as Mr. Burke ſomewhere calls them) the ornamented corinthian capital of the political column.

Again theſe orders are detrimental to the general welfare becauſe the baneful ſyſtem of *primogeniture* is entailed upon them as neceſſary to their exiſtence, neceſſary to counteract the natural tendency of theſe orders to ſelf-deſtruction from the effects of luxury, extravagance and diſſipation. Hence a diſcouragement to population from the expedient celibacy of the younger children. Again in every community thoſe who *do not* actually labour muſt be maintained by the ſuperfluous produce of thoſe who *do*; the privileged orders, therefore, who are for the moſt part the drones and butterflies of ſociety encreaſe the burthenſome claſs of *unproductive* inhabitants, and are therefore an addition to the quantity of labour neceſſary from the induſtrious. Theſe privileged claſſes promote inequality of *fortune* as well as rank in a ſtate; they have a direct tendency to divide a nation into two grand parts, the rich and the poor. The depreſſion, ſervility and baſeneſs of ſpirit on the one hand, and the haughty demeanor and oppreſſive conduct on the other which this ſyſtematic inequality of rank and fortune never fails to produce is too obvious and notorious to need more than the bare mention It is in the one caſe a voluntary, and in the other, a compulſive degradation of the human ſpecies.

But theſe orders are ſtill farther detrimental to ſociety, becauſe they live and flouriſh upon national *ignorance*. If the multitudes who compoſe the pooreſt claſſes of the community were ſufficiently inſtructed in the plaineſt principles of politics and ſufficiently aware of the moſt obvious means of purſuing their own intereſts, they never would voluntarily adopt a ſyſtem ſo repugnant in its theory to both. It is therefore the intereſt of theſe orders that the bulk of ſociety ſhould be carefully taught to abſtain from all political diſcuſſion or converſation, that their hours ſhould be ſpent in labour without intermiſſion, and that no leiſure ſhould be afforded for mental improvement, that they ſhould be taught to reverence the titled orders as a claſs of ſuperior beings, and to adopt with implicit ſubmiſſion the political creed of their ſelf-created rulers. Thus are the mental faculties enchained, the childhood of ſociety prolonged for ages, and the progreſſive improvement of the ſpecies unnaturally retarded.

To the *morals* of a people theſe orders are dangerous becauſe they ſhew that honours and rewards are not appropriated, as they ought to be, to abilities and virtue, and that they are not incompatible with ignorance and vice. They raiſe the fortuitous circumſtances of wealth and birth above the poſſeſſions of qualities the moſt uſeful to mankind. Thus public admiration is diverted from thoſe objects to which alone it ought to be directed, and laviſhly ſquandered on perſons by whom it has never been earned; intrinſic merit is ſyſtematically degraded and defrauded of its due ſhare of public approbation.

Theſe orders are further dangerous to morals becauſe they induce the perſons who compoſe them to indulge in thoſe vicious exceſſes to which wealth of itſelf too frequently furniſhes the temptation and the means. Their hereditary claim to public homage and reſpect is a ſet-off againſt the diſguſt which vice would otherwiſe occaſion, and they know by experience that a *ſmall portion* of real merit will entitle nobility to a *large ſhare* of public praiſe. Herein, as in other commodities, the *value* increaſes in proportion to the *rarity*.

But it is not merely that the motives to vice are ſtrengthened, and thoſe to virtue ſuppreſſed. among the privileged orders *themſelves*, but the farther misfortune is that the eyes of the people are turned upon them as upon a *ſuperior race* of beings; and the inferior ranks of the community are every where too prone to follow the examples furniſhed by their *betters*, —a proſtitution of language which tells more than a volume, and is ſufficient of itſelf to demonſtrate the baneful effects on public morals which this ſyſtem invariably produces. It is thus that luxury, idleneſs and prodigality are ſanctified, and exhibited to the public in all the decorations which ſhould be appropriated to virtue alone, no wonder the multitude are dazzled and blindly led to imitate the prominent qualities of their *ſuperiors*. Moreover theſe orders deſtroy that ſpirit of Independence and ſelf-eſteem ſo eſſential to a firm and even tenor of virtuous conduct, and ſo productive of good and of great actions; and they create and promote thoſe habits of meanneſs and ſervility in every claſs which contaminate the genuine ſources of virtue and ſuppreſs all the nobler feelings of the ſoul. Even learning and abilities in every nation have been infected by this contagious ſpirit of public ſervility, and have baſely contributed to faſten the chains of mental degradation. Hiſtorians and Orators, Poets and Prieſts have, in all ages and places, enliſted in this inglorious ſervice, and ſwelled the long catalogue of thoſe who (as EVELYN very properly expreſſes himſelf.* "Blaſpheme for bread." We need not, however, wander out of our own times or our own country for illuſtration of theſe remarks; but for the honour of the human character I hope the next generation will read with a deep bluſh the deſpicable adulation of *Engliſhmen* in their addreſſes on the king's recovery. Well might the flattered monarch have exclaimed with FIBERIUS "O people prepared for ſlavery."

To the *ſafety and tranquility* of a nation theſe orders are dangerous; quarreling almoſt inceſſantly with each other or with the people, or with their neighbours, war, domeſtic and foreign is (I may venture to ſay) excluſively attributable to the privileged orders. War they create, and by war they were created.

* Diſcourſe on Medals—page 82.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, *DEC.* 25.

Advice has been received at the Hague, from Peterſburgh, that the Emperor acknowleges the debt of 72,000,000 which Poland and Ruſſia owe Holland, and will pay the intereſt.

The remains of the late king of Pruſſia were buried with great pomp at Berlin on the 1ſt inſt.

The king of Sardinia has preſented general Buonaparte with a fine ſaddle horſe, ſhod with ſilver; the bridle, &c. being ornamented with dimonds.

Colonel Neſbitt is appointed commander in chief of the Britiſh troops in St. Domingo. That part of the regiment of Homſpeſch, in the Iſle of Wight, as well as that which is at preſent in Portugal, are to reinforce our troops in that colony.

Sir Ralph Abercromby has fixed on Athlone for his head quarters, as the moſt centrical part of Ireland, which is to be formed into four grand diviſions, each being ſubdivided and properly officered, all communicating with him; to facilitate which communication, telegraphs are to be erected between Athlone and the ports moſt likely to be attacked by the French.

We have heard it repeated for ſome days paſt, though we could not credit it, that the return made to the Tax office, of the Duke of Bedford's ſervants, was very ſhort of the number. It is now aſcertained that 25 of his Grace's ſervants were never entered, and he has been fined in the penalty of 300l.

According to the laſt accounts from Toulon, all the ſhips in that port are to be laid up, in order to employ the ſeamen in the intended expedition againſt this country,

The French have a ſquadron of five ſtout frigates at Havre, ready to co-operate in the reduction of our naval eſtabliſhments at St. Marcon. The Admiralty have recently ordered a detachment of marines to thoſe iſlands.

Various articles in the Vienna and Italian gazettes mention, that an Engliſh fleet, of twelve ſail of the line has been ſeen at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea; but according to other accounts, theſe have been miſtaken for the French-Venetian fleet returning to Toulon.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Thurſday laſt a meeting took place at Warwick, by appointment of the Mayor, which had for its object an oppoſition to the Aſſeſſed Tax Bill. Several ſtrong reſolutions were entered into againſt the Miniſter's plan, and thanks were given to Sir John Shuckburgh Evelyn for his oppoſition to the principle of the meaſure.

Friday a numerous meeting of freemen and inhabitants of the city of Rocheſter was held, when ſeveral reſolutions againſt the increaſe of the Aſſeſſed Taxes were agreed to.

The pariſhes of Lincomb and Widcomb have paſſed reſolutions againſt the new Tax Bill.

A number of reſpectable freeholders of the county of Carmarthen have delivered a requiſition to the ſheriff to call a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county, to take into conſideration the nature and operation of the Bill for augmenting the Aſſeſſed Taxes.

The inhabitants of Worceſter have tranſmitted to Edmund Wigley and Abraham Roberts, Eſq. repreſentatives of that city, inſtructions to oppoſe the new Tax Bill paſſing into a law.

A meeting of the ward of Farringdon within was on Saturday held at the Bluecoat Hall, Chriſt's Hoſpital, to take into conſideration the grievous conſequences likely to reſult from the Aſſeſſed Tax Bill, ſhould it be ſuffered to become the law of the land, when ſtrong reſolutions were entered into, ſimilar to theſe paſſed by the other Ward and Pariſh meetings in different parts of the metropolis.

DEC. 30.

The Britiſh Cabinet are at this moment in conſiderable conſternation for the fate of Hanover, and the newly purchaſed Baronial territories thereunto annexed.

JAN. 1.

We on Saturday laid before our readers a very important State Paper, containing the baſis of the treaty of peace to be concluded at Raſtadt. We know that a copy of this paper was tranſmitted from Hamburgh to Mr. Pitt, immediately on its having been received there from Paris. It was ſent from thence, expreſs, to ſeveral of the principal people of Hamburgh.

This paper was preceded by the following note from Paris.

"Herewith you recieve a copy of the baſis, con-
"taining the articles of peace, fixed on at Udine
"and Campo Formio-You may haſten the publicati-
"on, in order to let the Germans know what they
"are to expect. The firſt news from the congreſs at
"Raſtadt, will convince you of the authenticity of
"this State Paper."

It will be ſeen by our report of the Parliamentary proceedings of Saturday, that the regular military force of the country is about to receive an augmentation from the Supplementary Militia, of at leaſt 20,000 men.

The Senate of Hamburgh have ordered the Bank of that city to be ſhut up till Sunday the 15th of January, after Divine Service, when buſineſs is to be reſumed as uſual.

A letter from Calais of the 25th ult. ſtates—"Three ſuperior Officers of Engineers lately arrived here, and paſſed the whole night at the houſe of the Commandant of the town. Their arrival is thought to have the decent for its object. As ſoon as they had finiſhed their buſineſs, they left the town without making their appearance in public."

Tippoo by the laſt accounts, was ſuppoſed ſecretly to aid and abet the reſiſtance of the Rejac, and it was this circumſtance that gave riſe to the report that Tippoo himſelf was in arms.

The printing of Mr. Grigg's Exeter Journal was diſcontinued on Monday ſe'nnight; this is the ſecond paper, in the Weſt of England, that has fallen a ſacrifice to the late additional ſtamp duty.

According to a Proclamation iſſued at Vienna, the haven of Chiozzi, in the Gulph of Venice, is declared a free port.

The whole of the homeward bound Weſt-India fleet have now arrived, excepting one veſſel belonging to London, and one to Liverpool.

A man of war brig of 14 guns, commanded by Lieut. Hollingſworth, was ſome nights ſince ſurprized and boarded by the crews of two French rowboats, and after a gallant reſiſtance, carried into Bologne. The commander, we learn, has loſt one of his legs.

The Vanguard, of 74 guns, on board of which Sir H. Nelſon, who is to be entruſted with ſome ſecret and enterpriſing expedition is to hoiſt his flag, will be ready for ſea in the courſe of the enſuing week. She is at preſent in the Medway.

A private letter from Berlin, received by the laſt mail, gives the following account of the new King of Pruſſia—Frederic William the Third promiſes to be a great king. He is of a moſt excellent diſpoſition; and a lover of military exerciſes. He is an œconmiſt, and a model for good huſbands. His table is frugal, and he lives quite domeſticated with his conſort, for whom he has the moſt ſincere love. The Ducheſs of York, his ſiſter ſeems to inherit ſimilar virtues.

The king of Pruſſia now appears in the exalted character of moderator between the Germanic Body and the French Republic; he is thus placed in a very critical ſituation, as the terms for which he means to ſtipulate, if not acceded to, are probably ſuch as he cannot in honour ſee violated without a ſtruggle in their defence. This may lead to a rupture between him and France.

It appears that the Ciſalpine Republicians are apt ſcholars of their maſters the French. Their territory wants a little more rounding, and therefore the poſſeſſions of the duke of Parma are to be included in the ring fence which has been chalked out by the political geographers, in violation of all national faith!

Advices received overland from Bengal and Bombay, give the moſt favourable ſtatements of the general proſperity of the company's affairs. The inveſtment at Bengal had been encreaſed above 20 Lacks. A formidable force was in preparation at Madras againſt the Manillas, conſiſting of above 8000 troops, under the command of Major Gen. Sir James Craig. Ten of the Indiamen were to aſſiſt as ſhips of war. It was preſumed this armament left the coaſt the latter end of Auguſt:

Letters from Bombay, dated Sept. 5, give the pleaſing intelligence, that the inſurrection in the Coitoile country, by the Phyche Rajah, had been completely quelled, by the judicious and able interference of Governor Duncan.

PARIS, *DEC.* 12.

Buonaparte continues to receive the deputations from the different military corps of the conſtituted authorities at Paris. At home he is ſurrounded with ſeveral aid du camps. Whenever he goes out he is accompanied by a general officer, a Pole, between 26 and 27 years of age, who was the intimate of Koſciuſko.

The Directory have named the vice admiral Lacroſſee, commander of a diviſion in Breſt roads. He is ſaid to be as brave a ſoldier as he is a good ſailor. In the expedion to Ireland he commanded les droits de l'homme. On his return he ſuſtained an engagement of more then twelve hours againſt Sir Edward Pellew and capt. Reynolds.

Letters from Amſterdam mention that the commerce of that city and of all Holland is ſo confined, that the little that remains of it will be carried on through the medium of neutral ſtates, and chiefly in Daniſh and Hamburgh veſſels. Coffee, ſugar and tea, are both ſcarce and dear. As to ſpices, with which the magazines of Amſterdam formerly furniſhed all Europe, ſcarcely a ſufficient quantity is imported for the uſe of the Batavian republic.

Letter of Citizen Thomas Muir, to the Executive Directory.

Paris, 5th December 6th year of the French Republic.

Citizens Directors,

Two days have elapſed ſince I arrived at Paris, very week and very indiſpoſed. Permit me to pour out all the dutiful grateful effuſions of my heart. To you I owe my liberty, to you I alſo owe my life; but there are conſiderations of infinitely ſuperior importance, which muſt ſtrike my mind with an irreſiſtable impulſe. Your energetic conduct has preſerved liberty not only in France but in my country, and in all the nations of the world who now groan beneath oppreſſion. It is unneceſſary for me to make any proteſtations of my love for the republic. Until my laſt ſigh, I ſhall remain faithful to my adopted country. I ſhall reckon, citizen directors, the day when I ſhall have the honour of being admitted into your preſence happieſt of my life; and if I have paſſed through dangers and misfortunes, that moment will efface their remembrance, and prove a rich compenſation.

THOMAS MUIR.

DEC. 14.

The three Commiſſioners ſent by the Congreſs of the United States are here without having advanced one ſtep in their miſſion.—They are the victims of the juſt indignation with which the conduct of the preſent rulers of their country has inſpired our government. It looks as if all communication would be interrupted between the two countries. They have not had a place among the members of the Diplomatic Body, at the fete of the tenth of this month; not even the conſul general of the United States Mr. Skipwith, was invited to it, although that honour has been hitherto paid him on all ſuch occaſions. It has been remarked, that M. Signeul, the conſul general of Sweden, has been alſo forgotten.

Frederick William the Third, by the grace of God, king of Pruſſia, margrave of Brandenburgh, anti-chamberlain and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, to the French republic, and in her name to the citizens who compoſe the Executive Directory.

Great and Dear Friends,

Providence having diſpoſed of the days of the king my father, who departed this life 16th of this month, and having called me to the throne of my anceſtors, I haſten to announce to you this double event; perſuaded that you will take part in the loſs I have ſuſtained, and that you will intereſt yourſelves in my advancement to the rule over the Pruſſian ſtates. I ſhall take the greateſt care to cultivate and cement the harmony which I find ſo happily eſtabliſhed between the two nations; and upon this I pray God to keep you, great and dear friends, in holy care.

Your good friend,

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

UPPER-RHINE, *DEC.* 16.

In the Swiſs countries bordering on Italy the revolutionary ſpirit is ſtill ſpreading. In the canton of Appenzel, a great fermentation exiſts. The reformed proteſtants, who make two-thirds of the inhabitants, have mentioned a committee of 50 members to reviſe and adopt the neceſſary changes in the exiſting laws. The Great Council of the canton is to give an account of their adminiſtration once a year. The ſitting of this committee has hitherto been ſtormy in the extreme, and there has been ſome diſturbance in the country places.

Count Provence, according to report, will very ſhortly leave Blankenbourg.

FRANCKFORT, *DEC.* 16.

It is ſaid that to-morrow the French will ſend ſeveral thouſand more men into Mentz.—Yeſterday evening the Engliſh commiſſioner, Crawfurd, died at Hanau.

It is ſaid that the Auſtrian commandant of Ehrenbreitſtein refuſes to ſurrender that fortreſs to the French general Hardy, who has alſo been inſtructed not to perſiſt in his demand for its ſurrender.

BOSTON, *FEB.* 26.

Captain Dill, arrived here yeſterday in 45 days from Havre-de-Grace, has brought diſpatches from the American Commiſſioners in France, to the government of the United States; which will immediately be ſent off by expreſs,

By this arrival, a private letter was received from Elbrige Gerry, one of the American Extra Envoy, at Paris, dated in that city, the 3d of Jan. which ſays, "We have not been accredited by the Executive Directory, nor do I think we ſhall be; I ſee no proſpect of ſucceſs in our embaſſy, and I think our reſidence here will be but ſhort. An entertainment is ſoon to be given to the lady of Gen. Bounaparte, by the miniſter of Foreign Affairs, at which will be preſent the Directory, and all the foreign miniſters, *except the American.*"

The Paris papers, received by Capt. Dill, contain no articles of political information, important to the American public; they are to Jan. 7, and on the ſubject of our commiſſioners, or the projected decent on England, are almoſt totally ſilent.

Cadiz, Dec, 5.

Orders have been received, directing Ad. Maſſaredo, to put to ſea. His fleet conſiſts of 22 ſail of the line, completely manned.

Nantz, Dec. 8.

The American brig Hannah, capt. Lamb, 110 tons, from the coaſt of Barbary, was taken by the French privateer Buonaparte, for not being furniſhed with regular papers, was afterwards retaken by a Liverpool letter of Marque and at laſt retaken by the privateer Vengeance, and brought in here.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *FEB.* 26.

Mr. Harper from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to repeal the ſtamp act, which was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Findley preſented the petition of Alexander Power, in behalf of ſeveral perſons having claims upon the United States. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. S. Smith preſented the petition of E. Williams, praying a reimburſement of certain expences incurred in the erection of buildings on the Ohio, for better ſupplying the weſtern army, or a grant of the land on which they are erected. Referred to the committee who has the ſubject of North Weſtern Territory lands under conſideration.

Mr. D. Foſter, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Tim. Winters, an old ſoldier, who prayed for a penſion, which was concurred in.

Mr. Gallatin moved that a report made by the committee of claims on the petition of Alexander Fowler, at a former ſeſſion be referred to a committee of the whole. Agreed.

Mr. D. Foſter moved that the report on the petition of Alexander Buchanan, and others, which was of the ſame nature, might be referred to the ſame committee.—Agreed.

Mr. Livingſton moved a poſtponement of the buſineſs, in order to go into a committee of the whole on the bill for erecting a light-houſe and placing buoys in ſeveral places therein mentioned; which being agreed to, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee accordingly on the ſaid bill, and having filled the blank intended to contain the ſum appropriated with 13,250 dollars (viz. 10,500 for the light-houſe on Eaton's Neck, 2,500 for buoys at New-York and Newport, and 250 for Nantucket) roſe and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the houſe that he had approved and ſigned an act appropriating a ſum of money for holding a treaty with the Indians, and an act for the relief of William Alexander.

Mr. Livingſton again moved to poſtpone the unfiniſhed buſineſs, for the purpoſe of completing the bill in addition to the act for the relief of American ſeamen; but this motion was negatived 44 to 56.

The houſe accordingly reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of foreign intercourſe. Mr. Nicholas's amendment for curtailing that eſtabliſhment being under conſideration, Mr. Havens ſpoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. J. Williams againſt it. The committee then roſe, and had leave to ſit again—

Mr. Livingſton, from the committe to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of Refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, reported their opinion on the ſame, which, together with the bill and amendments, were committed for to-morrow. Adjourned.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, MARCH 5.

The foreign intelligence in this day's paper is from London papers to the 4th of January, brought by capt. Earl, of the brig Mary, arrived at Philadelphia in 48 days from Dover, at which port he ſtopped on his paſſage from Hamburgh.

An important ſtate paper, being the baſis of the peace to be concluded between France and the Empire, at Raſtadt, was publiſhed at London, in the ſtar of the 30th December, and is ſaid to have been received through an authentic, though not an official, channel. From this intereſting paper it appears, "That the king of Great Britain and the duke of York, are to be diſpoſſeſſed of their Continental dominions, and that the French republic, and the Great German potentates mean to diſmember and partition out at their will the territories of the little States and Principalities—France is to have the Rhine for its boundary, and is to obtain, beſides the poſſeſſion of Ehrenbreitſtein, and ſome other important fortreſſes on the right bank of the river; and the whole of the eccleſiaſtical eſtates are to be ſecularized. The ſubordinate diſpoſitions of this gigantic plan afford a proviſion for moſt of the petty princes, and even the ci-devant ſtadtholder is not forgotten; the elector of Hanover, and the eccleſiaſtical princes only, ſeem to be threatened with the entire loſs of their poſſeſſions. The conquered territories to be ceded to France, will be divided into eight departments, to be entitled du Mont Tonnere, du Mozelle, et Rhin, du Hundſruck, de Saar et Mozelle, de Mozelle et Rhine, de l'Eyſel, de la Roer, and de Roar et Meuſe. The whole plan is ſaid to have the full ſanction of his Imperial majeſty: and from the retreat of the Auſtrian troops from the Rhine, and the entry of the French into the towns which they abandon, it appears to be rapidly approaching towards its accompliſhment"

The London papers make no mention of an embargo in the French ports; but captain Earle ſays that reports to that effect were in circulation previous to his departure. Captain Earle further informs, that our envoys remained at Paris at the date of the lateſt accounts received in England, Dec. 31, at which time they had not been accepted by the government.

The moſt recent and ſatisfactory information, however, that has yet come to hand, reſpecting them, may be found under the Boſton head, in the preceding page of this paper.

It is now determined, that the law impoſing a duty on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper, ſhall go into effect on the 1ſt July next. The houſe of Repreſentatives on Thurſday paſſed a bill to repeal the law 51 to 42; but on its being ſent to the Senate and the queſtion being put for reading the bill a ſecond time, it was negatived 16 to 12.

FRANKLIN, with ſeveral other communications, are received. They ſhall be attended to as ſoon as poſſible.

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, *MARCH*, 5th,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A favourite TRAGEDY, called,

KING JOHN.

Written by Shakeſpeare.

John,	Mr. Cooper.
Philip,	Mr. Tyler.
Lewis,	Mr. Martin.
Hubert,	Mr. Hallam.
Philip,	Mr. Hodgkinſon.
Queen Elinor,	Mrs. Simpſon.
Lady Blanch,	Miſs E. Weſtray.
Lady Faulconbridge,	Mrs. Brett.
And, Conſtance,	Mrs. Melmoth.

To which will be added,

(For the 2d time)

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, called, *The*

DOCTOR AND APOTHECARY.

The Box-Office, for the preſent, will be held as uſual in John-ſtreet; where places for the Boxes will be let every day, from ten to one, and on the Play Day from three to four in the Afternoon.

Subſcribers will be made acquainted with the mode adopted for their Admiſſion, by application at the Box-Office.

No name can be regiſtered on the box-book, unleſs certificates for the number of ſeats wanted are taken at the time of application.

The offenſive practice to Ladies, and dangerous one to the Houſe, of ſmoking ſegars during the Performance, it is hoped every Gentleman will conſent to an abſolute prohibition of.

☞ Doors will be opened at five, and the curtain drawn up a quarter paſt ſix o'clock.

CHARTER,

For Philadelphia or Baltimore,

The Schooner ELIZA, ISAAC LITTLE, Maſter, burthen 60 Tons; now lying at Moore-ſtreet Wharf. Apply to the Maſter on board, or to

D. DUNHAM, 26, Moore-ſtreet.

March 2. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, nâve, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 15. tf

At a Court of Chancery, held at the Chancellor's houſe, in the city of New-York, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honorable Robert R. Livingſton, Eſquire, Chancellor.

Eliza Daubeny, an infant, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, and Iſaac Simons, defendant.

FORASMUCH as it appears to this Court that a bill hath been filed therein by Eliza Daubeny, an infant under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, againſt Iſaac Simons, defendant, to obtain a decree for the ſale of certain premiſes in the ſaid bill mentioned to have been mortgaged by the ſaid defendant to the ſaid complainant, whereupon proceſs of ſubpœna to appear and anſwer, hath been duly iſſued and returned, and the ſaid defendant hath not cauſed his appearance to be entered in this ſuit, according to the rules of this court, the ſame ought to have been entered in caſe the ſaid proceſs had been duly ſerved, and an affidavit having been made to the ſatisfaction of this court, that enquiry hath been made for the ſaid defendant, in order to ſerve him with proceſs of ſubpœna, iſſuing out of, and under the ſeal of this court, but that the ſaid defendant could not be found, ſo as to be ſerved with the ſaid proceſs—Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingſton, of counſel for the ſaid complainant, that the ſaid defendant appear to the ſaid bill, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, or in default thereof, that the ſaid complainant's ſaid bill be taken *pro confeſſo*; TO THE END, that a decree may be made for the ſale of the ſaid premiſes, or ſuch part thereof, as to this court ſhall appear juſt and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, within twenty days from the date hereof, be inſerted in at leaſt two of the public newſpapers printed in the ſtate of New York, for the ſpace of eight weeks ſucceſſively.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Regiſter.

March 5. 1aw. 8 w.

At a court of Chancery held at the Chancellor's houſe in the city of New-York, the twenty third day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honorable Robert R. Livingſton, Eſq. Chancellor.

Eliza Daubeny, an Infant; by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend. Complainant, and James B. Nicholas, Defendant.

FORASMUCH as it appears to this Court that a bill hath been filled therein by Eliza Daubeny, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, Complainant, againſt James B. Nicholas, Defendant, to obtain a decree for the ſale of certain premiſes in the ſaid bill mentioned to have been morgaged by the ſaid Defendant to the ſaid Complainant—Whereupon proceſs of ſubpœna to appear and anſwer hath been duly iſſued and returned, and the ſaid Defendant hath not cauſed his appearance to be entered in this ſuit, as according to the rules of this Court, the ſame ought to have been entered, in caſe the ſaid proceſs had been duly ſerved. And an affidavit having been made to the ſatisfaction of this Court, that enquiry had been made for the ſaid defendant, in order to ſerve him with proceſs of ſubpœna iſſuing out of, and under the ſeal of this court, but that the ſaid defendant could not be found ſo as to be ſerved with the ſaid proceſs—Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingſton, of counſel for the ſaid complainant, that the ſaid defendant appear to the ſaid bill on or before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, or in default thereof, that the ſaid complainant's ſaid bill be taken *pro confeſſo*; TO THE END, that a decree may be made for the ſale of the ſaid premiſes, or ſuch part thereof, as to this court ſhall appear juſt and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, within twenty days from the date hereof, be inſerted in at leaſt two of the public newſpapers, printed in the ſtate of New York, for the ſpace of eight weeks ſucceſſively.

Extract from the minutes.

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Regiſter.

March 5. 1aw. 6w.

At a court of Chancery held at the Chancellor's houſe in the city of New-York, the twenty third day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honourable Robert R. Livingſton, Eſquire, Chancellor.

Charlotte Daubeny, an infant, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant and Ebenezer Eaton, defendant.

FORASMUCH as it appears to this court, that a bill hath been filed therein by Charlottee Daubeny, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, againſt Ebenezer Eaton, defendant, to obtain a decree for the ſale of certain premiſes in the ſaid bill mentioned to have been mortgaged by the ſaid defendant to the ſaid complainant, whereupon proceſs of ſubpœna to appear and anſwer, hath been duly iſſued and returned, and the ſaid defendant hath not cauſed his appearance to be entered in this ſuit, as according to the rules of this court the ſame ought to have been entered, in caſe the ſaid proceſs had been duly ſerved, and an affidavit having been made to the ſatisfaction of this court, that enquiry had been made for the ſaid defendant, in order to ſerve him with proceſs of ſubpœna, iſſued out of and under the ſeal of this court, but that the ſaid defendant could not be found, ſo as to be ſerved with the ſaid proceſs: Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingſton, of counſel for the ſaid complainant, that the ſaid defendant appear to the ſaid bill, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, or in default thereof, that the ſaid complainant's ſaid bill be taken *pro confeſſo*; TO THE END, that a decree may be made for the ſale of the ſaid premiſes, or ſuch part thereof, as to this court ſhall appear juſt and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, within twenty days from the date hereof, be inſerted in at leaſt two of the the public newſpapers printed in the ſtate of New-York, for the ſpace of eight weks ſucceſſively.

Extract from the minutes.

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Regiſter

March 5. 1aw 8w

At a court of Chancery held at the Chancellor's houſe in the city of New-York the twenty third day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred ninety eight—

PRESENT,

The Honorable Robert R. Livingſton, Eſquire, Chancellor,

Charlotte Daubeny, an infant, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, and John Dunſmoor, James Farr and James Nichols, defendants,

FORASMUCH as it appears to this Court that a bill hath been filled therein by Charlotte Daubeny, an infant, under the age of twenty one years, by Loyd S. Daubeny, her next friend, complainant, againſt John Dunſmoor, James Farr, and James Nicholas, defendants, to obtain a decree for the ſale of certain premiſes, in the ſaid bill mentioned to have been mortgaged by the ſaid defendants to the ſaid complainant, whereupon proceſs of ſubpœna to appear and anſwer, hath been only iſſued and returned, and the ſaid defendants have not cauſed their appearance to be entered in this ſuit, as according to the rules of this court the ſame ought to have been entered, in caſe the ſaid proceſs had been duly ſerved; and an affidavit having been made to the ſatisfaction of this court, that enquiry had been made for the ſaid defendants, in order to ſerve them with proceſs of ſubpœna, iſſuing out of and under the ſeal of this court, but that the ſaid defendants could not be found, ſo as to be ſerved with the ſaid proceſs; Whereupon it is ordered, on motion of Mr. E. Livingſton of counſel for the ſaid complainant, that the ſaid defendants appear to the ſaid bill, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in May next, or in default thereof, that the ſaid complainant's ſaid bill be taken *pro confeſſo*; TO THE END that a decree may be made for the ſale of to the ſaid premiſes, or ſuch part thereof, as to this court ſhall appear juſt and right; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order within twenty days from the date hereof, be inſerted in at leaſt two of the public newſpapers printed in the ſtate of New-York, for the ſpace of eight weeks ſucceſſively.

Extract from the Minutes.

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, Regiſter.

March 5. 1aw 8w

DESERTED,

FROM the quarters on Ellis's Iſland, JOHN SMYTH, and WILLIAM THOMPSON; (alias HENY WILLIAMS.) A reward of *Ten Dollars* will be given to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver up either of them to the ſubſcriber, or to the commandant of Governor's Iſland; and a further reward of *Five Dollars* for returning the boat in which they effected their eſcape. The ſaid Smyth is about twenty one years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, light complexion, grey eyes, ſhort cheſnut coloured hair, has a ſcar on the left cheek, is a native of England, and is acquainted with the buſineſs of a ſailor. Thompſon is twenty three years old, five feet and nearly ſix inches high; fair complexion, dark eyes, brown hair, round favoured, and a native of Germany; occupation a labourer. The boat above-mentioned is a yawl, or ſhip's boat, painted red, conſtructed for four oars, and has new row locks, not painted.

Maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt entering as their crew, harbouring or carrying off either of the ſaid deſerters.

Ellis's Iſland, Feb. 27.

D. HALE,
Lt. of Artilleriſts and Engineers.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of Conkling and Dunham, No. 35 Moore, ſtreet, will be diſſolved on the firſt day of April next. All perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who may have any demands, will pleaſe to preſent the ſame for ſettlement.

DAVID CONKLING
DAVID DUNHAM.

N. B. D. Dunham continues his buſineſs as uſual, at No. 26, Moore ſtreet, who is offering for ſale, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods and School Books; as alſo, Printing, Writing, Wrapping and Bonnet Papers; 10d, 12d, and 20d, Nails, by the Caſk, &c.

February 22. 1m.

NOTICE

IS given to all perſons who hold claims, by open account, againſt Robert Murray, and Co. to exhibit the ſame without delay, to

ROBERT MURRAY.

March 2. 3t.

Selected Poetry.

Brother Ruſſell——The following was actually written by a Lady of this town, who imagines ſhe has an inſight of the myſteries of the craft. How much I will not pretend to ſay—Perhaps the fraternity may judge by the compoſition. Inſert it, and oblige, Yours, W. S. B.

A SHORT ADDRESS.

From the Miſtreſs of St. Ann's Lodge.

TO THE SISSTERS WELL MET.

COME Ladies fair
Within this ſuqare
Let each renew her vow;
No timid Maid
Need be afraid,
Her ſacred knee to bow.

Since *Sheba's* queen,
The firſt was ſeen,
To gain this won'drous art,
She made *the vow*,
We all do now
And gain'd the wiſe king's heart.

Let none diſcloſe
To ſecret foes,
Our *tokens*, *words*, or *ſigns*,
May *beauty* grace
Each lovely face,
And *wiſdom* guide our minds.

May we have *ſtrength*
To gain at length,
The heavenly Lodge above,
Brothers to meet
Tho, none *here* greet,
There join in mutual love.

That ſacred plan,
Held *here* by man,
As far beyond *our* reach,
Shall to each fair
Within this ſquare,
There love and duty teech.

In ſacred love,
We'll join above,
The Widow's Son, and Mother,
With one accord
We'll join the word,
To hail each ſacred Brother.

ANECDOTES,

MR. GODEA uſed to ſay, that the paradiſe of an author, was to compoſe; his purgatory to read over, and poliſh his compoſitions, and his hell to correct the printer's proofs.

AS a pretty large number of culprits were going to take their laſt degree at Tyburn, the wife of one of them preſſed through the crowd, and told the ſheriff ſhe had come to ſee her poor huſband executed, and begged that he might be hanged firſt in the morning, as ſhe had a great way to go home.

Soon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can by procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

For Sale.

A LOT of Ground, twenty five feet front, by one hundred in depth, ſituate in Murray ſtreet, oppoſite the College. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, adjoining the premiſes,

JOHN S. HUNN.

January 8. tf

Harwood's Porter Houſe,

No. 8, *Fletcher Street.*

GENTLEMEN ſupplied with excellent Draught and Bottled Porter, Beef-Steaks and Oyſters, with good accommodations.

N. B. Genteel Boarding and Lodging.

Jan 26. 3w. 1m.

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, and to Let, and Leaſe, the following property, viz.—One large two ſtory houſe to be let, at Corlaer's hook, pleaſantly ſituated, with a large yard and a pump of excellent water. It has every conveniency for the accommodation of a family.—Alſo at Corlaer's Hook, to let, a ſmall houſe, with a large lot for a garden, and good water near the door.—A large red ſtore, on the wharf at Corlaer's hook, roomy and well calculated for ſtoring the cargoes of ſhips, or any other property.—A large Coopers ſhop in the ſame neighbourhood, with a fire place; together with ſeveral hundred feet of ground, fronting on the river.

The Subſcriber has alſo a number of lots to leaſe or let, of ground formerly belonging to Alderman Bayard, adjacent to this city.—He will likewiſe diſpoſe of, at very low rates, for caſh, or in exchange for other property, the remains of a ſtore of DRY GOODS, including almoſt every article in that line—For further particulars, enquire of.

THOMAS GARDNER.

May 29. No. 212, William-ſtreet. tf.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL,

A TWO ſtory Houſe and Lot, ſituate at the corner of Houſton and Proſpect ſtreet, adjoining Colonel Burr's ſeat. For particulars apply to

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.

Feb. 14. No. 49, Water ſtreet.

HATS.

PETER VANDER HOEF, JUN. HATTER

No. 49, Water-Street, New-York, near Coenties Slip.

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MENS & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;

No. 51 Murray-Street, oppoſite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Inſtrument in the Conveyancing line with neatneſs and preciſion, and in the moſt reaſonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing buſineſs, he has the flattering Expectation of rendering general ſatisfaction.—He alſo copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houſes, Buildingsds. Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from deſcription; and in ſuch a manner and at ſuch prices or he truſts, will meet the approbation of thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him. March 29.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 12w.

December 11. tf.

Lands for Sale.

ONE Lot of Land in the county of Onondaga and townſhip of Manlius, No. 80. containing Five Hundred Acres; this lot of land is as pleaſantly ſituated, and of as good a quality as any in that country.

Alſo, One Lot in the county of Herkemer and townſhip of Rotterdam; being part of that large tract, known by the name of Scriba's patent, containing one hundred and thirty three acres.

Likewiſe, One other Lot adjoining the ſame, in the county and townſhip aforeſaid, containing one hundred thirty one and a half acres. The above two Lots are beautifully ſituated on the Oneida Lake and the only Lots vacant. The adjoining Lands has been ſold as high as ſix and ſeven dollars per acre. For particulars, and ſight of the maps, pleaſe to apply to David Dunham, No. 26, Moore ſtreet, five doors from Whitehall Dock, who is diſpoſed to ſell the above lands cheap, and on good terms of payment.

N. B. To be Let, in Pearl ſtreet, near the New-York Bank, a convenient Store, and large dry Cellar; as alſo may be had as above, 2,000 pair men's ſtrong ſhoes.

Feb. 12. 3tw. 1m.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Joſiah G. Pierſon deceaſed, or the firm of Joſiah G. Pierſon and Brothers, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, to either of the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Joſiah G. Pierſon, deceaſed, or the firm of Joſiah G. Pierſon and Brothers, aforeſaid, are deſired to make payment to the ſaid ſubſcribers without delay, to prevent trouble.

ISAAC PIERSON,
WILLIAM BOYD,
JOHN MERSEREAU, } Executors.

N. B. The friends of the deceaſed, and the public are reſpectfully informed that the buſineſs at the factory and ſtore will ſtill be continued as uſual, under the firm of Joſiah G. Pierſon and Brothers; where all orders ſhall be punctually attended to.

December 29th. 3tw

BY order of Jas. Kent, eſq. Recorder of the city of New York, notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Thos. C. Butler, of the city of N. York, an inſolvent debtor, that they ſhew cauſe, if any they have, before the ſaid Recorder, on Monday the ſecond day of April next, at his office in the city of New York, No. 17 Pine ſtreet, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, why an aſſignment of the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas C. Butler ſhould not be made for the uſe of all his creditors, and he, the ſaid inſolvent, diſcharged in form, according to the directions of the act for giving relief in caſes of inſolvency, paſſed the 21ſt day of March, in the year of our Lord 1788.

Dated this ninth day of February in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight. Thomas C. Butler.

Andrew Mitchell, one of the petitioning creditors.

M

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nicoll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penal ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

M. NICOLL FLOYD.

January 8. 1aw. 6m.

BY order of James Kent Eſq. Recorder of the City of New-York, Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Michael N. Franklin and John Bulkley, of the City of New-York, inſolvent debtors. That they ſhew cauſe (if any they have) before the ſaid James Kent Eſq. on Friday the twenty third day of March next to his office in the city of New-York, No. 17 Pine Street, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day. Why an aſſignment of the ſaid Franklin and Bulkley's eſtate, ſhould not be made and they diſcharged according to the directions of the act for giving relief in caſes of inſolvency, paſſed the 21ſt day of March, in the year of our Lord 1788.

Dated this 5th day of February in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

MICHAEL N. FRANKLIN.
JOHN BULKLY.

Thomas Knox one of the petitioning creditors

February 5 1798. 1aw 6w.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JONAS HUMBERT, of the city of New York, Baker, an Inſolvent Debtor, to make immediate payment to either of the ſubſcribers. And all perſons having egal demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them without delay.

PETER A. SCHENCK, JOHN MERSEREAU, JOHN BREATH. } Aſſignees of the ſaid Inſolvent.

M December 18. 1aw. 4w.

FOR SALE,

At No. 91, Pearl ſtreet, near the Old Slip.

TWO STOUT handſome Engliſh Hair Trunks of different ſizes from three to four feet long.

December 15. tf.

SAMUEL SMITH, Attorney at Law, has removed his Office from No. 2, Cedar ſtreet, to No. 53, Partition ſtreet. February 23. 1m.